

KOVACS, Istvan; TASMADI, Emil; KESERU, Janos

Calling for the registration for the innovators' and inventors' show at the 1962 National Agricultural Exhibition. Ujito lap 14 no.3:8 F '62.

1. Mezogazdasagi es Erdeszeti Dolgozok Szakszervezetek fotit-kara (for Kovacs). 2. Orszagos Talalmanyi Hivatal elnöke, es "Ujito Lapja" főszerkesztoje (for Tasmadi) 3. Foldmuvelesugyi miniszterhelyettes (for Keseru).

KOVACS, Istvan

Agriculture has become part of socialism. Hungarian TU  
no.6:11-13 Je '61.

1. General Secretary of the Agricultural Workers Union.

KOVACS, Istvan

"Absorption spectra in the ultraviolet and visible region"  
edited by L.Lang. Reviewed by Istvan Kovacs. Magy fiz folyoir  
10 no.3:249-250 '62.

1. "Magyar Fizikai Folyoirat" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

KOVACS, Istvan

Quadrangular-wave generator for investigating basic phenomena  
of spark machining. Elektrotehnika 55 no.8:363-366 Ag  
'62.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet.

KOVACS, Istvan

Direct-voltage generators of spark-machining installations.  
Elektrotehnika 55 no.4:165-171 Ap '62.

1. Altalanos Geptervezo Iroda.

KILB, Gyula, dr.; KOVACS, Istvan

Observation examination of foreign cucumber varieties. Konzerv  
paprika no.5:168-171 S-0 '62.

1. Konzerv- es Paprikaipari Kutatointezet (for Kilb). 2. Kecskemeti  
Konzervgyar (for Kovacs).

KOVACS, Istvan

Dieselization in the field of navigation in Hungary. Kozleked  
kozl 18 no.50:913-917 16 D. '62.

KARPATHY, Laszlo, dr.; KOVACS, Istvan, dr.

Unusual metastasis of bronchial cancer simulating gynecologic tumor.  
Magy. onkol. 7 no.1:33-35 Mr '63.

1. Baja Varosi Tanacs V.B. Korhaza Szoleszeti es Nogyogyaszati  
Osztaly.

(NEOPLASM METASTASIS) (BRONCHIAL NEOPLASMS) (ENDOMETRIOSIS)  
(CARCINOMA, BRONCHIOLAR) (GYNECOLOGIC NEOPLASMS)

KOVACS, Istvan, a mezogazdasagi tudomanyok kandidatusa

"Maize growing experiments, 1958-1960", edited by [Dr] Istvan Iso.  
Reviewed by Istvan Kovacs. Magy tud 70 no.1:73-75 Ja '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Mesogazdasagi Kutato Intezete,  
Martonvasar, tudomanyos folyunkatasa.

KOVACS, Istvan

Closing address delivered at the Conference on Manufacturing  
Machines for the Food Industry. Elelm ipar 17 no.2:66 F '62.

1. Miniszterhelyettes, Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium.

KOVACS, Istvan; BENKO, Lazar

Measurement of energy stored in plastically deformed metals  
by means of adiabatic calorimeter. Magy fiz Folyoir 12  
no.1:31-44 '64.

J. Chair of Experimental Physics, Lorand Eotvos University,  
Budapest.

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ACC NR: AP6033887

SOURCE CODE: HU/0014/65/098/010/0460/0465

AUTHOR: Kovacs, Istvanne

41

B

ORG: Research Institute of the Metallurgical Industry (Femipari Kutato Intezet)

TITLE: Lattice defects in face-centered pure cubic metals

SOURCE: Kohaszati lapok, v. 93, no. 10, 1965, 460-465

TOPIC TAGS: plastic deformation, crystal lattice defect, tempering

ABSTRACT: A method of determining the physical lattice defects of face-centered cubic pure metals is presented. The creation of defect concentrations by plastic deformation, by radiation treatment and by refrigeration is discussed. Also treated are the influence of tempering on the variation of the physical properties of metals, and the explanation of metallographical phenomena by means of physical metallurgy.  
Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 040

Card 1/1 fv

UDC: 620.18:548.31

R/004/60/000/009/001/001

D244/D306

AUTHORS: Marcus, Bruno; Ciontea, Ion; Kovacs, Iuliu;  
Visoiu, Violeta; Diaconu, Lucia; and Soltuz,  
Constantin, Engineers (Bucharest)

TITLE: Ceramic capacitors for radio engineering

PERIODICAL: Electrotehnica, no. 9, 1960, 321 - 327

TEXT: The article presents some studies conducted by ICET on producing dielectric ceramic materials from domestic raw materials for P 100 and N 750 capacitors. The material for the P 100 capacitors was developed by ICET on the basis of steatite from the Hunedoara region. For the N 750 capacitors, the ICET developed a material consisting of titanium dioxide, zinc oxide and zirconium oxide. The main components of this material called "Ti 11", (N 750) are  $TiO_2$ ,  $ZnO$ , with additions of  $ZrO_2$ ,  $Al_2O_3$ , and  $SiO_2$ . The main properties vary as follows:  $\tg\delta$ : ✓  
with an increase of  $TiO_2$  the losses drop to  $\tg\delta = 4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ; with an increase of  $TiO_2$  the constant increases to above 80, in case

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Ceramic capacitors for...

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of a  $TiO_2$  content of over 80%.  $TK\epsilon$ : varies from +180 to -710, in a zone of 33 to 50% of  $TiO_2$ . At temperatures above 1,000°C the crystalline phases are  $TiO_2$  and  $ZnO \cdot TiO_2$ . Reducing the temperature to 800°C, the latter enters into a solid solution with  $TiO_2$ . The titanium dioxide was of foreign origin. The determination of dielectric losses carried out with 50 capacitors in dry and humid states is given in Fig. 9. 1. number of capacitors 2. tangent of the loss angle 3. in dry state  $tg\delta_{med} = 2.53 \times 10^{-4}$  4. after moistening  $tg\delta_{med} = 3.6 \times 10^{-4}$ . The loss values are included in a narrow range, the "Gauss bell" having a pointed shape. After having moistened the capacitors for 24 hrs in distilled water the losses slightly increased, the shape of the curve, however, remaining the same. The loss values were maintained within the limits admitted by international standards. The distribution of the values of the dielectric losses was measured with a group of 400 capacitors, again resulting in a pointed curve. It is concluded that the manufacturing of ceramic capacitors from domestic raw materials

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Ceramic capacitors for...

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is in accordance with the need for a rapid development of Rumanian industry. The results obtained correspond to those of foreign products, proving the possibility of manufacturing these capacitors in Rumania. There are 10 figures, 4 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: M.E. Levin: Phase diagrams for ceramics, Ohio, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: ICET

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1960

Card 3/4

ALMASSY, Gyorgy, dr.; BOROMISZA, Gyula; FERENCZI, Jeno; HAAS, Andras; JUHASZ, Endre; KEMENY, Tamas; KOVACS, Ivan; LESTAR, Jozsef; LUKAGS, Gyula, dr.; PETIK, Ferenc; SZLAVIK, Ferenc; SZOMBATHY, Emil, dr.; TARJAY, Kalman, dr.

Lectures delivered at the 3d International Measurement Conference.  
Meres automat 12 no. 9:270-292 '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Meres es Automatika" (for Almassy, Boromisza, Juhasz, Kemeny, Lukacs and Tarnay).

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KOVACS, J.

Change in size of map paper. p. 159, GEODEZIA ES KARTOGRAFIA. (Allami  
Foldmieresai es Terkepeszeti Hivatal) Budapest. Vol. 8, No. 2, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

HUNGARY / Human and Animal Physiology. Action of Physical Agents.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41839.

Author : Kovacs, J.

Inst : Not Given.

Title : Wounds Caused by Radioactive Irradiation.

Orig Pub: Magyar állatorv. Iapja, 1956, 11, No 10-12, 370-373.

Abstract: No Abstract.

Card 1/1

KOVACS, J. ; SZENTPALY, T.

Determination of the grade of desizing by means of a photometer. p. 404.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)  
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, no. 11/12, Dec. 1958.

Monthly list of East European Acquisitions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,  
August 1959.  
Uncia.

KOVACS, J.; RAJOS, L.; SZENTPALY, T.

The measurement of wettability. p. 478.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)  
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 12, Dec. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2,  
Feb. 1960 Uncl.

KOVAC S J.

The classification of movements of solid bodies. Pt. 2. (Conclusion)

P. 432. (STROJNOELEKTROTECHNICKY CASOPIS) (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 8,  
no. 6, 1957

SOF Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

KOVAC\$, J.

"The classification of movements of solid bodies. (To be contd.)"

p. 361 (Strojnoelektrotechnicky Casopis) Vol. 8, no. 5, 1957  
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAJ) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

All Western references.  
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KOVACS, J. Sandor

"Doklady Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR," no.3, 1962.  
Reviewed by Sandor J. Kovacs. Magy psichol szemle 21 no.3:  
498-500 '64.

KOVAC, J.

"Tamping Earth in the Construction of a Dirt Dam at Pelanka", P. 291.  
(TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1954, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EFA), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1,  
Jan. 1955, Uncl.

KOVAC, J.

"National Congress on Water Economy in 1954; Hydrology and the  
Regulation of Flow," P. 294. (TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1954,  
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Unclassified.

KOVAC, J.

"Lowering the Level of Underground Water in the Brown Coal Area of Southern Slovakia", P. 383 (TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 6, No. 7, July 1954, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

Kovac, J.

Measurement of soil resistance to shear using a three-axle apparatus  
in our laboratories for soil mechanics. p. 59. INZENYRSKE STAVBY.  
(Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

SZENTPALY, Tiborne; KOVACS, Janos

Mercerization of fabrics made of a mixture of cotton and viscose.  
Magy textil 13 no.5:195-197 My '61.

1. Textiliipari Kutato Intezet.

RUSZNAK, Istvan, dr.; SZENTPALY, Tiborne; KOVACS, Janos

Properties and finishing methods of mixture fabrics made of cotton  
and viscose. Magy textil 13 no.6:225-229 Je '61.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet munkatarsai.

GECZY, I., dr.; BERCSENYI, J. Gy.; KOVACS, J.

Testing the factors influencing the pigment fixation.  
Magy textil 16 no. 1(6) 1962-465 0 '64.

KOVACS, Janos (Budapest)

The second track of the Kisujszallas-Apafa railroad line. Vasut  
15 no.2;3-4 F '65.

1. Hungarian State Railways.

KOVACS, Janos

Reviewing the 65-year-old bridge shoes. Koh lap 97 no.7: Suppl:  
Ontode 15 no.7:162-163 Jl '64.

1. Ganz-MAVAG.

KOVACS, J.; PECZELY, P.

Electron microscopic examination of the effect of neutral red  
on the epithelial cells of the seminal vesicle of the mouse.  
Acta biol. acad. sci. Hung. 16 no.3:275-283 '66.

1. Institute of General Zoology, Eotvos Lorand University,  
Budapest (Head: G. Mödlinger). Submitted May 14, 1965.

KOVACS, J.; HAFIEK, Barbara.

Effect of neutral red on mouse liver cells. Acta biol. Acad. sci. Hung. 15 no. 2:191-201 '64

1. Department of General Zoology, Eotvos Lorand University,  
Budapest (Head: G. Mcilingher).

KOVACS, Janos

Twenty free years in the cultural life of railroad workers.  
Vasut 15 no.3;18-22 Mr '65.

1. Trade Union of Railroad Workers.

KOVACS, Janos

For the success of the railroad traffic in the winter. Kozleked  
kozl 21 no.2:34-36 10 Ja '65.

1. Ministry of Transportation and Postal Affairs, Budapest.

SZABO, Margit; KOVACS, Jancsó

Corrosion of brass pipes of the sugar factory evaporator. Cukor  
18 no.3:77-84 Mr '65.

1. Central Research Institute of Food Industry, Budapest.

KOVACS, Janos

Conference of socialist brigade leaders of the Budapest  
Railroad Directorate. Magyar vasut 8 no. 11:2 4 Je '64.

KOVACS, Janos

Some experience with the work of trade-union stewards in Budapest.  
Magy vasut 7 no.12;2 17 Je '63.

KOVACS, Janos, szaktanar

A rare collection of carburetors. Auto motor 16 no.6:11  
21 Mr '63.

1. Munkaegyi Miniszterium 208-as Intezete.

KOVACS, Janos

"The Party counts on the diligence of railroaders"; Comrade  
Janos Brutyo's visit to the Ferencvaros railroad station.  
Magy vasut 7 no.2281. 16 N°63.

KOVACS, Janos

Polish senior championship for the "Skrydla Polska" cup.  
Repules 16 no.12:16 D '63.

KOVACS, Janos

Disciplinary punishment or service interest? Magy vasut 7 no.23;  
2 2 D '63.

KCVACS, Janos

Cytophysiological studies on the Leydig cells of the mouse testis.  
Acta biol Hung 11 no.1:7-14 '60. (ERAI 10:4)

1. Institute of General Zoology, Eotvos Lorand University of Sciences, Budapest (Head: G. Modlinger)  
(CELLS)  
(TESTICLE)

KOVACS, Janos

Railroad timetable and return of locomotives. Vasut 12 no.12:1-2  
D '62.

1. MAV Vezetrigazgatosag I/84 osztaly helyettes vezetoje.

KOVACS, Janos

Cultural weeks of railroadmen; a mass movement. Munka 12  
no.8:27 Ag '62.

1. Vasutas Szakszervezet budapesti kulturalis bizottsaganak  
vezetöje.

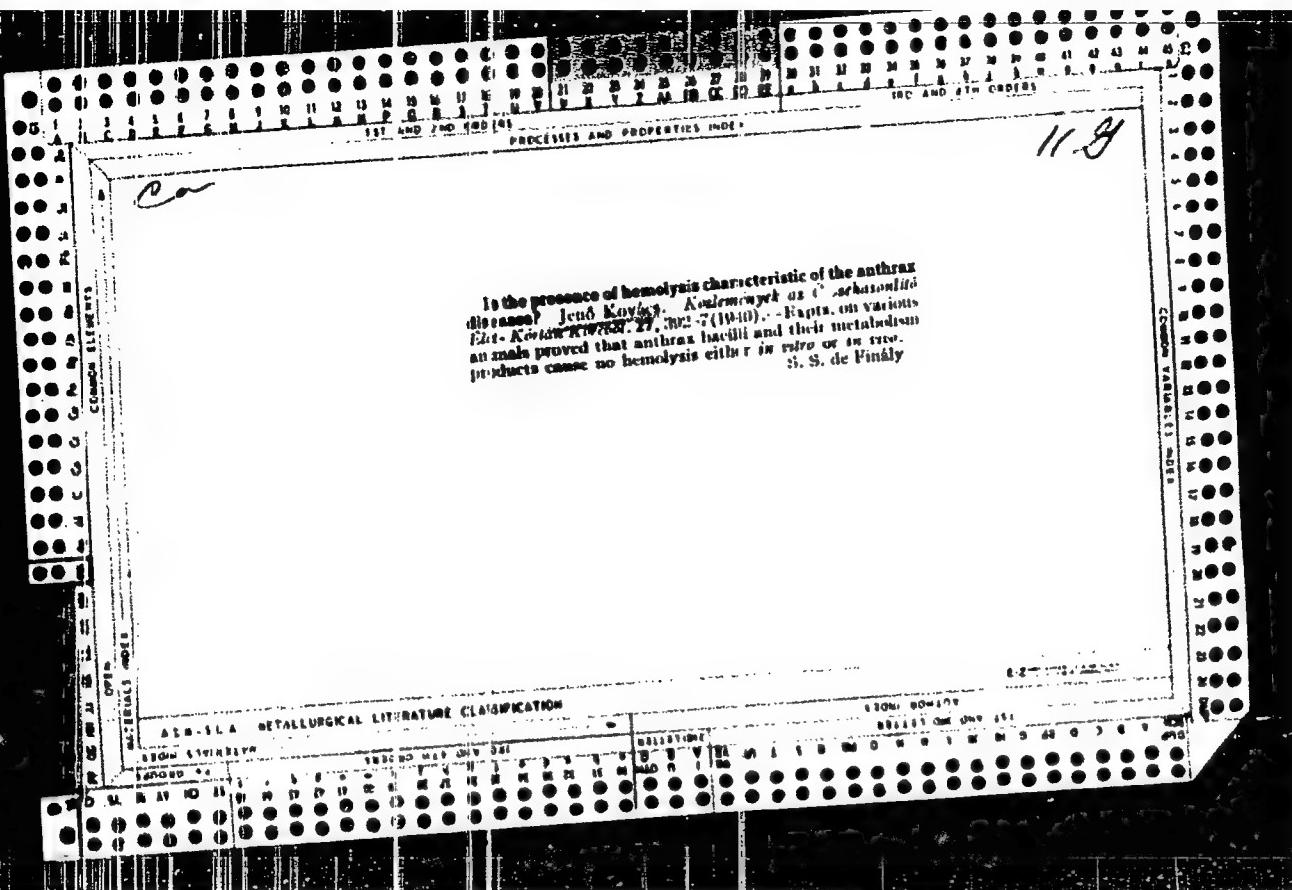
KOVACS, Janos

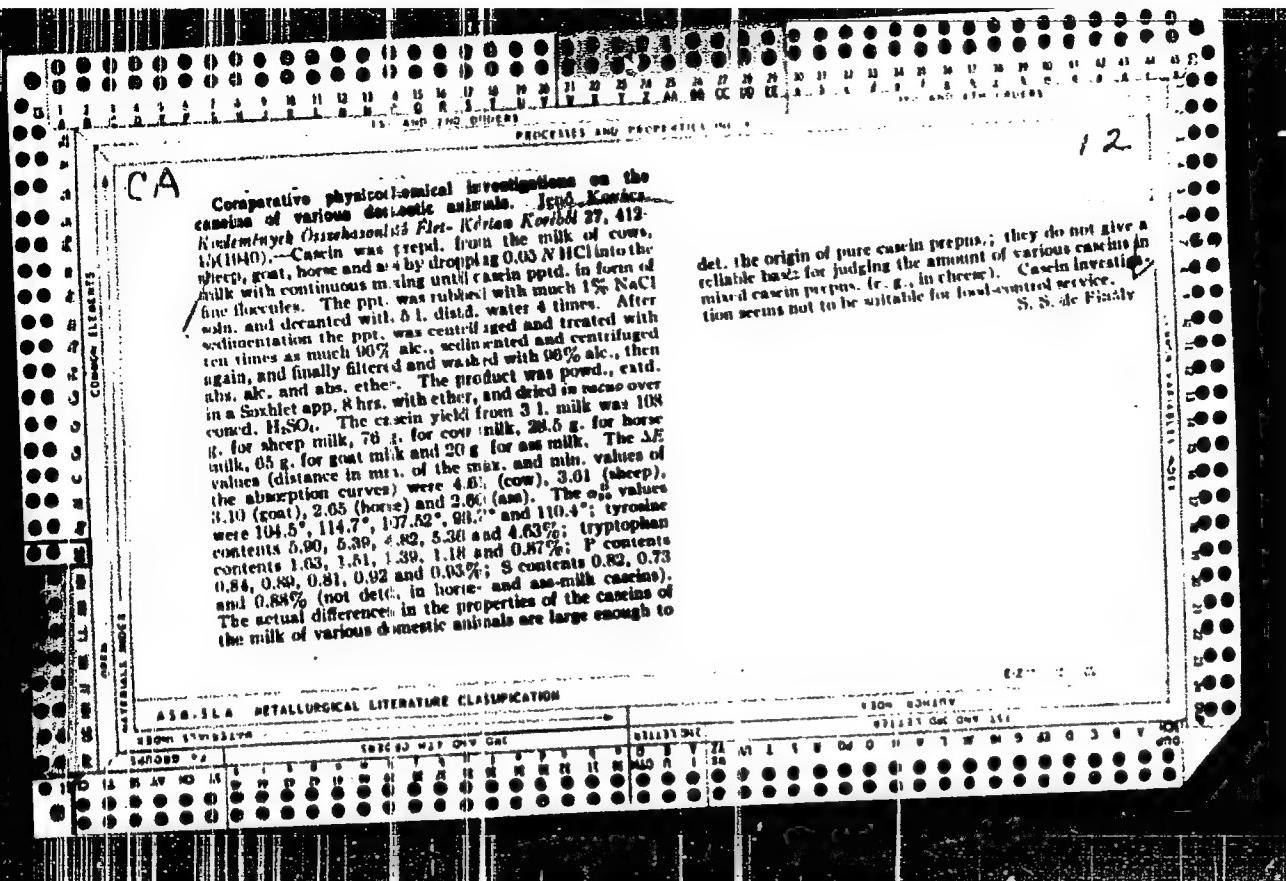
Running passenger trains as scheduled in the timetable.  
Vasut 13 no.411-2 Ap '69.

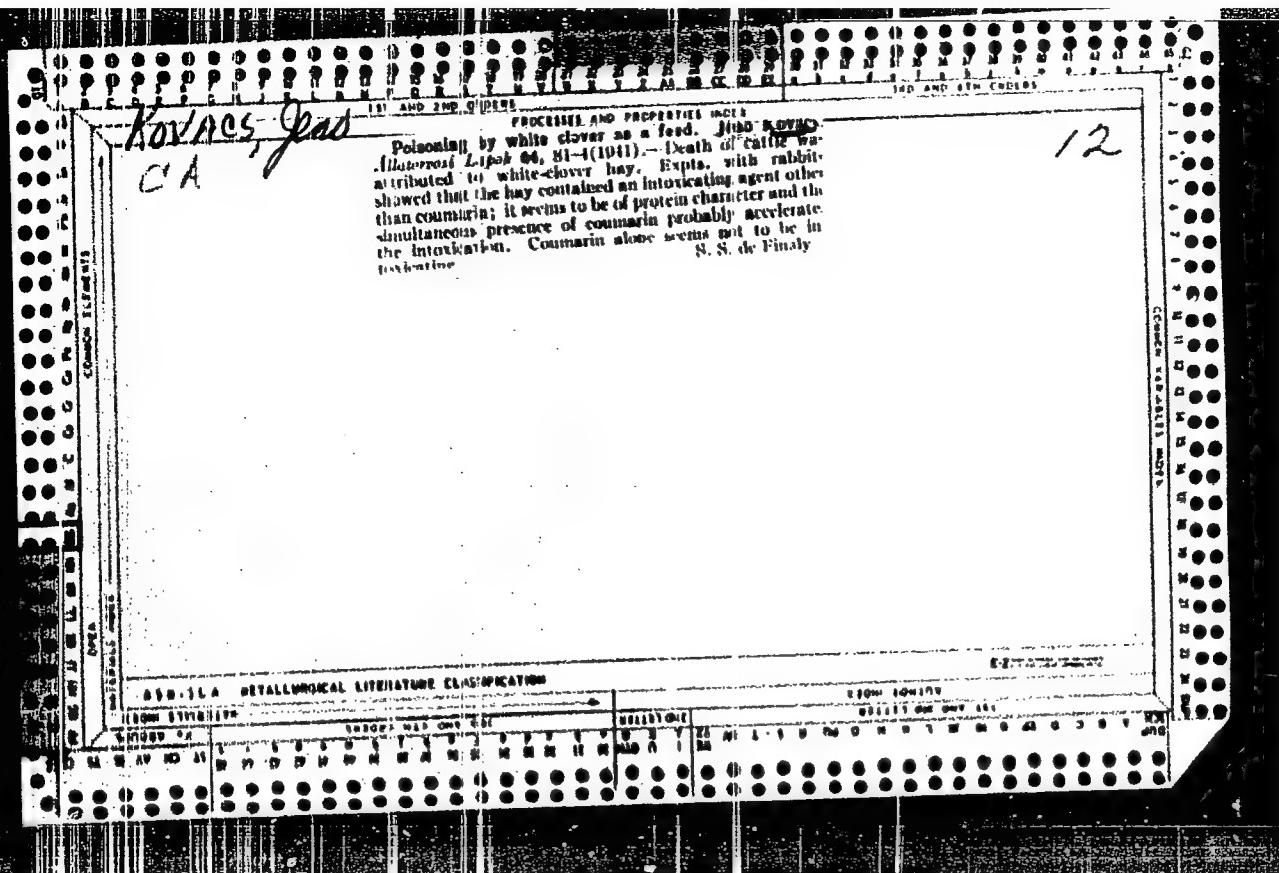
1. I/8 A osztaly helyettes vezetoje.

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116

Bromatometric determination of *L*-ascorbic acid (vitamin C). Kleiner, Schick and Jend. Kuvag. Ber. impar. pharm. Ges. 16, 331-8 (1940). Place as much of the substance into a 100-cc. Erlenmeyer flask as contains 1-200 mg. ascorbic acid and dil. with water to a vol. of about 10 cc. Dissolve 0.5 g. KBr and add 5.00 cc. 10% HCl. Add 1 drop of a 0.2% alc. soln. of *p*-ethoxybenzylsodium-HCl and introduce as much of a 0.1 or 0.01 N soln. of KBrO<sub>3</sub> as is needed to remove the red color. Each cc. of a 0.01 N KBrO<sub>3</sub> soln. equals 0.8805 mg. *L*-ascorbic acid. The procedure is suitable for the investigation of drug preps., contg. condensed milk, sugar, and cacao butter as sources of *L*-ascorbic acid. S. S. de Paula







12  
C.4.

Suitability for human consumption of the meat of cattle killed by arsenic intoxication. Jenö Kovács (Univ. Agr. Sci., Vet. Faculty, Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar Allatorvosító Lapja* 4, 277-9 (1949).—The meat of cattle killed by Ca arsenite intoxication contained 1.0-20.0 mg./kg., their gallows 1.0 mg./kg. As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Meat below 3 mg./kg. As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content is judged to be suitable for human consumption. Meat with higher As content was processed to powd. meat, the product contained 0.06-10.6 mg./kg. As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at a 10-11% moisture content. It can be mixed to feed in anim. up to 10%.

János Finlay

KOVACS, J.

Kertesz, F.; Kovacs, J. "The Latest Hungarian Findings Relative to Increasing the Fertility of Mangalica Sows through Feeding" p. 341 (Agrartudomany, Vol. 5 No. 11, November, 1953, Budapest)

SO: East European Vol. 3, No. 3  
Monthly List of Published Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1954  
1954  
1968, Uncl.

KOVACS, J.

Temperature and humidity conditions in open and closed pigpens during winter for farrowing swine. p. 21. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 3, Feb. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

KOVACS, J.

KOVACS, J. How to increase the fecundity of sows. p. 19

Vol. 11, no. 8, Apr. 1956

MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG

AGRICULTURE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

KOVACS, J.

kovacs, J. Results of breeding white meat pigs in 1955 at  
Keszthely. p. 24

Vol. 11, No. 10, May 1956

MAGYAR MEZAGAZDASAG

AGRICULTURE

Budapest, Hungary

SO: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, VOL. 6, No. 3, March 1957

KOVACS, J.

KOVACS, J. Mechanization of farms for hog breeding and feeding. p. 20.

Rendszerring Írás Ujhelyi. p. 21.

Vol. 11, no. 15/16, Aug. 1956

MAGYAR MEZŐGÁZDASÁG

AGRICULTURE

Budapest, Hungary

See: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KOVACS, J.; KOVACS, G.

Important game diseases in the Tukk Mountains. p. 68. (Az Erdo, Vol. 6,  
No. 2, Feb 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

KOVACS, J.

Diurnal changes in the interstitial cells of the testicles of albino mice. In English, p. 69

ACTA BIOLOGICA Budapest, Hungary Vol. 10, No. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9 No. 2, Feb. 1960  
Uncl.

KOVACS, J.

What veterinary hygiene expects from the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry.  
p. 151.

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAJJA. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesülete) Budapest, Hungary  
Vol. 1h, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 8,  
August 1959.  
Uncla.

## HUNGARY

KOVACS, Jeno, Dr; University of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Pharmacology (Allatorvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszertani Tanszake)  
(chairman KOVACS, Jeno, Dr, professor, Dr of Veterinary Sciences)

"Experiences with the Insecticide Containing Trichloro-Dimethyl-Oxyethyl-Phosphonate."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 17, No 12, Dec 62, pp 444-446.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] In Hungary the fly population is becoming resistant to contact insecticides on an increasing scale. The author reports his studies on a domestically produced insecticide of a new molecular structure, trichloro-dimethyl-oxyethyl-phosphonate. A combination of active substances, surface material and attractive substance gave immediate good effects and its residual activity lasted 1-6 weeks. On recently whitewashed surfaces the compound is rapidly inactivated. The death of the flies is caused by exsiccasis caused by the organic ester of phosphoric acid.

[no references]

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KOVACS, Jeno

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825510002-8"

Ophthalmological aspects of infectious diseases of animal origin.  
Szemeszet 99 no. 1: 31-36 Mr '63

1. Budapesti Risiipari Allatorvos Ellenorzo Szolgatalat. (Igazgato:  
Mehes Gyorgy dr. foallatorvos)  
(OPHTHALMOLOGY) (BRUCELLOSIS) (LEPTOSPIROSIS) (LISTERIA INFECTIONS)  
(TOXOPLASMOSIS, OCULAR) (ECHINOCOCCOSIS) (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE)  
(AVIAN LEUKOSIS) (ZOOSES)  
(PLEUROPNEUMONIA-LIKE ORGANISMS).

KOVACS, Jeno, dr., meg.vi vezeto foallatorvon (Szekszard); MAGYARI, Jeno, dr.;  
NEMETHY, Istvan, dr., az allatorvostudomanyok doktora (Budapest)

Protecting dairy cattle against Streptococcus mastitis. Magy  
allatorv lap 19 no.5:209-210 Ny '64

1. Head, State Animal Hospital, Szekszard (for Magyari).

KOVACS, Jeno, fomernok

Specialization of foresters in the service of technical development. Erdo 13 no.9:402-406 S '64.

1. Western Bukk State Forestry, Eger.

SZABO, Pal Zoltan; JONAS, Klara, dr.; VARADI, Gyorgy; BIRO, Antal;  
UPOR, Endre; RADO, Madar; CZIRJAK, Imre; KOVACS, Jeno;  
VALKO, Endre, dr.; ADONYI, Ivan; FODOR, Gyorgy; OSZETZKY,  
Egon; KALMAR, Pal; DANYI, Dezsö; GYORGY, Karoly; OVARI, Antal;  
PHILIP, Miklos; RAKAI, Laszlo; JOO, Oszkarne; SZITAS, Lejos;  
HELENFY, Miksa; KOLTA, Janos.

Formation of an uniform country organization for the Federation  
of Technical and Scientific Associations. Pecsi musz  
szeml 8 no. 4. 19-23 - O-D'63.

1. "Pecsi Muszaki Szemle" főszerkesztője (for Fodor).
2. "Pecsi Muszaki Szemle" szerkesztői (for Hellenyi, Kolta  
and Ossetzky).

ADAMKO, Jozsef; KOVACS, Jepo, fomernok; V. SZABO, Ferenc

A well developed technology requires a new management in the forest districts. Erdo 12 no.5:199-203 My '63.

1. Nyugatbukki Allami Erdogazdasag igazgatoja, Eger. (for Adamko).
2. Nyugatbukki Allami Erdogazdasag erdeszetvezetoje, Eger(for V. Szabo).
3. Nyugatbukki Allami Erdogazdasag, Eger. (for Kovacs).

KOVACS, Jenone [translator]

An exhibition on nuclear fission in the United States; Geneva, 1948.  
Atom taj 2 no.2; 8/4-48/A Ap '59.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825510002-8

BICKERTON, R.J.; JUKES, J.D.; KOVACS, Jenone [translator]

Direct conversion of thermonuclear energy to electrical power.  
Atom taj 2 no.2:83-96 Ap '59.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000825510002-8"

GYOKOS, Imre; KOVACS, Jolan; KARVAZY, Dezsö

New method for planning the costs of machine building. Magy  
ep ipar 12 no.9t425-430 '63.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25986  
Author : Kovacs Jozsef, Naray-Szabo Istvan, Novak Andras  
Inst : -  
Title : Production of Acid-Resistant Concrete by Means of a Gas  
Treatment.  
Orig Pub : Magyar Epitoipar, 1957, 6, No 3-4, 139-142.  
Abstract : Description of a method of treatment of concrete articles  
with SiF<sub>4</sub> under pressure, to increase the resistance of  
such articles to the action of acids and salts.

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KOVACS Jozsef

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Concrete ocratizing in Hungary. p. 259.

STAVIVO. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 37, no. 8, Aug.  
1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1959. Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825510002-8

KOVACS, Jozsef

Conference on concrete corrosion. Epites szemle 5 no.7:223-225 '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825510002-8"

KOVACS Jozef

Mathematical Review  
June 1954  
Mechanics

10-4-54

*✓* Kováč, Jozef. Contribution to the proof of Hartmann's theorem. Mat.-Fyz. Sborník Slovensk. Akad. Vied Učeného spolku, 1, 51-58 (1951). (Slovak. Russian summary)

In this paper the method of vector analysis is applied to prove Hartmann's theorem which is used for a simple construction of the center of curvature of the trajectory of a point of a rigid system in its motion in the plane.

*Author's summary.*

KOVACŠ, JOZEF

"Kinematika. Bratislava, Vydatel'stvo Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej, 1951.  
135 p. (Kinematics; a textbook)"

SO: East European, L. C. Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1953

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, \_\_\_\_\_ 1953, Uncl.

KOVAC\$, JOSEF

Teoreticka kinematika. Schvalene ako pomocna kniha pre vysoke skoly.  
(Vyd. 1.) Bratislava, Slovenske vydavatelstvo technickej literatury,  
1955. 243 p. (Theoretical kinematics; approved as a manual for schools  
of higher education. 1st ed. bibl., diagrs., index)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

HUNGARY / Farm Animals: General Problems.

Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 7283

Author : Kallai, Laszlo; Muhlrad, Andras; Zoldy, Miklos;  
Kovacs, Joszef; Bernus, Janos

Inst : Not given  
Title : The American Artichoke (*Melianthus tuberosus*  
L.) as a Feeding Agent. I. The Effect of the  
Carbohydrates of Artichoke Tubers on the in  
vitro Function of Intestinal Microorganisms

Orig Pub : Allattenyesztés, 1957, 6, No 2, 169-176

Abstract : As a result of biochemical investigations in  
which the method of an "artificial rumen"  
was applied, the authors established that the  
carbohydrates of the American artichoke (inu-  
lin and fructose) influence the vital acti-  
vity of the microorganisms of the rumen more

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 Problem CIA-RDP86-00513R000825510002-8"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 7283

favorably, represent more abundant sources  
for energy in the synthesis of carbamide  
Uros? and decomposition of cellulose than  
carbohydrates which are predominant in pota-  
toes or in forage feeds (starch, glucose). --  
B. A. Kanzyuba

Card 2/2

JANCSO, Janos; KOVACS, Jozsef

Mechanization and assembly line system in the fur industry. Bor  
cipó 12 no.5/6:169-172 O '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Pannonia Szormekikeszito es Konfekcionalo Vallalat. 2. "Bor- es  
Cipotechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Jancso).

KOVACS, Jozsef

Snow barricades along the tracks. Magy vasut 7 no. 4:3 18.1.63.

KOVACS, Jozsef

Our woman delegate has done an excellent job; the portrait of  
a delegate to the Party Congress. Magy vasut 7 no.2:5 17 Ja  
'63.

KOVACS, Jozsef

First experiences of the reorganization in the Small Motor  
and Machine Factory. Munka 13 no.6:22-23 Je '63.

1."Nepszabadsag" munkatarsa.

KOVACS, Jozsef

Let us increase the level of the special mechanical trades.  
Magy ep ipar 12 no.4:145-147 '63.

1. Orszagos Epitoipari Igazgatosag vezetöje.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825510002-8

KOVACS, Jozsef, (Budapest); BARTHAZI, Istvan, uzemvezeto (Gyongyos)

Motorists' letters. Auto motor 16 no.14:5 21 Jl '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825510002-8"

KOVACS, Jozsef

Protection of reinforced concrete basins by SiF<sub>4</sub> gas treatment.  
Magy ep ipar 12 no.5:219-220 '63.

KOVACS, Jozsef

Operation of No. 520 locomotives. Magy vasut 7 no. 12:1 17 Je  
'63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

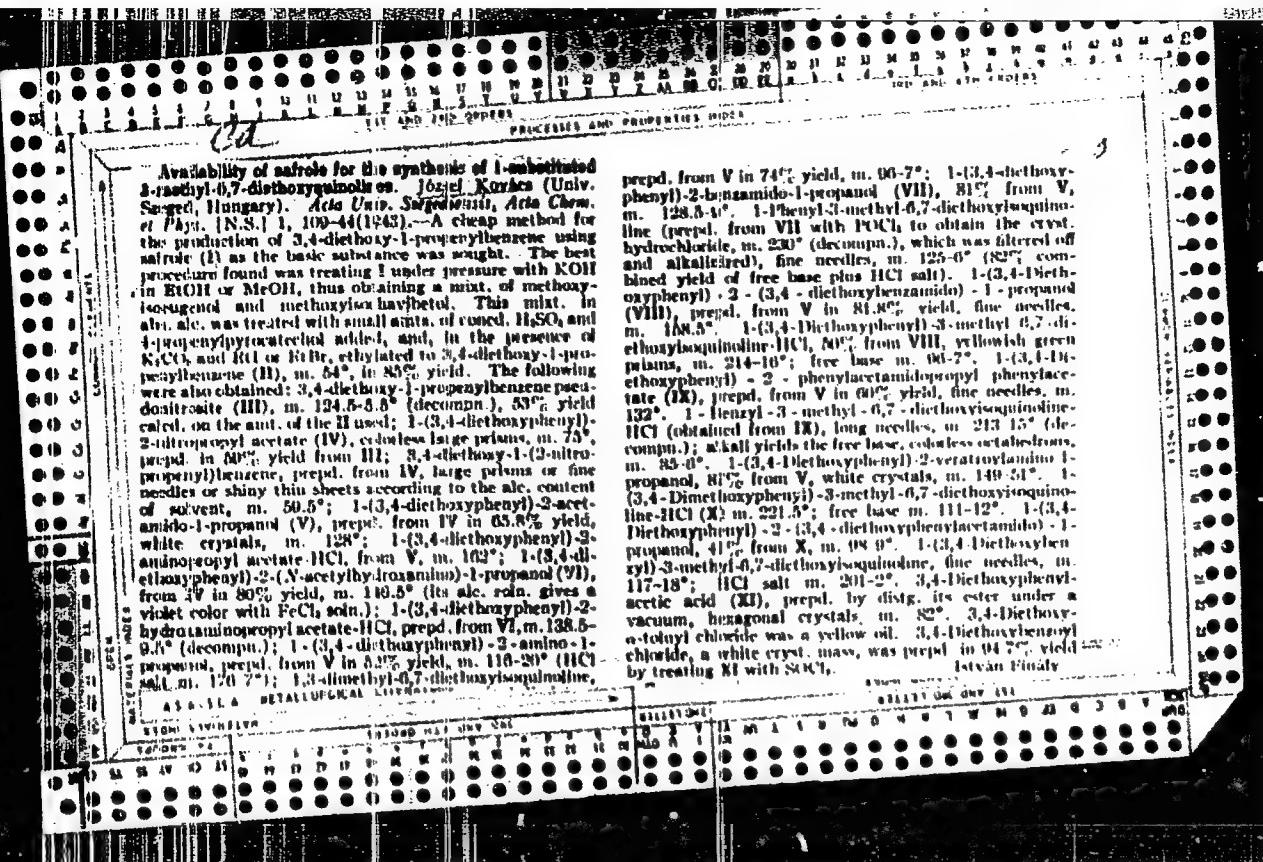
CIA-RDP86-00513R000825510002-8

KOVACS, Jozsef

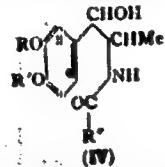
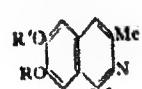
What is new in Nyirogyhaza? Magy. vasut '7 no.13:6 2 Jl '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825510002-8"



DETERMINATION OF THE COMPOSITION OF ISOQUINOLINE  
ISOQUINOLES. Closure of the isoquinoline ring. Viktor Bruckner, Jozef Kovács, and Kolumba Kovács (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Ber.* 77B, 810-17 (1944).—Piciffer, Breitbach, and Scholl (*C.A.* 34, 2385<sup>a</sup>), by processes involving many steps, converted brasillin and hematoxylia into what they considered to be 3-methyl-1-aryl-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinolines (*I*, R = R' = Me, R' = 2,4-HO(MeO)<sub>2</sub>CaH, and 2,3,4-HO(MeO)<sub>2</sub>CaH, resp.). They attempted to prove the structures of their compds., which gave m-hemicrylic acid, 4,5,1,2-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>CaH(CO<sub>2</sub>H) (*II*), with KMnO<sub>4</sub>, by synthesizing the corresponding ethers (R' = (MeO)<sub>2</sub>CaH, and (1-MeO)<sub>2</sub>CaH) from RO(R'O)



*C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH=CH:CHMe* by the method of B. and v. Fodor (*C.A.* 32, 3000<sup>b</sup>), which consists in subjecting the side chain

to the series of reactions  $\text{--CH}_2\text{CHMe} + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{--CH}(\text{NO})\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2$ ;  $\text{--CH}(\text{NO})\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2 + \text{AcO} \rightarrow \text{--CH}(\text{OAc})\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2$ ;  $\text{--CH}(\text{OAc})\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2 + \text{electrolyte reduction, then NaClO}_2 \rightarrow \text{--CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{NHAc}$ ;  $\text{--CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{NHAc} + \text{dil. H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{--CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ ;  $\text{--CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{R}'\text{COCl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{--CH}(\text{OCH}_2\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{R}'$ . As the products thus obtained were not identical with those from brasillin and hematoxylia, P., B., and S. concluded that the ring closure had taken place at the 2-, not the 6-C atom of *IV*. It therefore seemed desirable to check the structure or the direction of ring closure of all the isoquinolines which had been prep'd. by the above method, especially as Sugawara and Shigebara (*C.A.* 35, 5113<sup>c</sup>) had pointed out that the direction of ring closure in the prepn. of the isoquinoline neuapaverine required verification. It was first of all undertaken to det. the influence of the ether groupings (RO and R'O) on the direction of the ring closure, and the 1,3-dimethoxyisoquinolines (*I*, R' = Me), with R, R' = Me, Me (V), Et, Et (VI), Me, Et (VII), Me, PhCH<sub>3</sub> (VIII), and PhCH<sub>2</sub>, PhCH<sub>3</sub> (IX), all of which were readily obtained from the acetylaminines of type *III*, were investigated. Since all are genetically related (see below) it was necessary to det. the structure of only 1 of them (*V*). This was accomplished by exhaustive methylation and KMnO<sub>4</sub> oxidation of the end degradat<sup>d</sup> product through the following series of reactions:

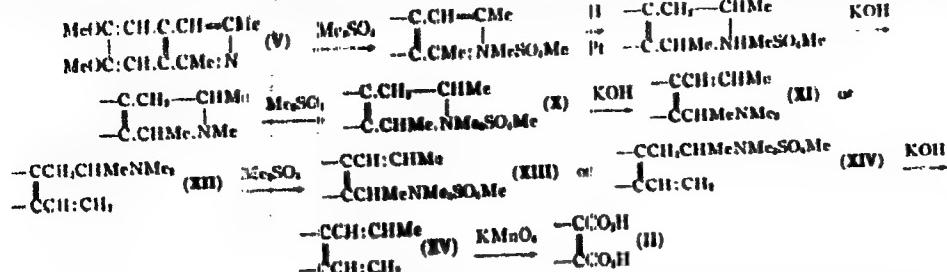
## ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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E-27-1964 NUMBER

EACH BOUND

ONE ONLY ONE



No attempt was made to det. the point at which the ring 6 when debenzylated to I ( $R = R' = Ar$ ), which is immaterial for detg. in X opens to give XI or XII, which is immaterial for detg. the structure of V. The N-free end product XV, obtained, with copious evolution of N<sub>2</sub>gas, from XIII or XIV with KOH, was apparently not homogeneous; it was an almost colorless oil, of faint camphorlike odor, permeated with crystals; the oily part was very easily sol. in cold petr. ether while the solid part crystd. from much petr. ether in needles. These crystals (0.6 g. from 4.2 g. XIII or XIV), m. 111°, on titration with Br took up only about 1 mol. Br, indicating, as did their analysis also, that they were not XV. Because of lack of sufficient material, this cryst. product was not further studied, and the crude oily degradation product, contg. only a few of the crystals, was oxidized with KMnO<sub>4</sub>, with, at further purification. The formation of II, m. 184-6° (ethylenimide, m. 230-2°), showed that ring closure of compounds of type III led to compds. of type I, irrespective of the nature of R and R', in every case investigated. The genetic relationship between V-IX was proved as follows: VIII, obtained from isoeugenol Me ether (v. Pofor., C.A. 39, 280),

from

m. 275-8°, sol. in dil. NaOH and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, was obtained in 1-g. yield by hydrogenating 2.4 g. IX in 250 cc. aldehyde-free alc. with 0.1 g. of 22% Pd-charcoal (preserved in 20 cc. alc.) (2 mols. H was absorbed in a few min.), filtering, concg. to 80 cc., allowing to stand 12 hrs. in ice, and washing the resulting crystals with MeOH; treated with further purification in 10% NaOH with MeSO<sub>3</sub>, it gave V, isolated as the HCl salt, needles from MeOH-Et<sub>2</sub>O,

in. 217-9° (decompn.), and with  $H_2SO_4$ , it yielded VI (HCl salt, m. 236-8° from alc. ether). VII, from 1,3-dimethyl-6-methoxy-7-hydroxyisouquinoline and  $Bu_4NO_2$ , needles from aq. alc., changing to minute prisms at 100° *in vacuo*, m. 124-30°. VII was also prepd. from isouquinol Et ether, 16 g. of which, in 100 cc. ether, added to 30 g.  $NaNO_2$  under 40 cc. water, layered, treated dropwise in the course of 4 hrs. with 60 cc. of 20%  $H_2SO_4$ , and the resulting product thoroughly washed with water, alc., and ether, and dried at room temp., gave 14 g. of the *para*-nitroide, m. 110° (decompn.), after rubbing with much alc. and washing repeatedly with ether; 24.8 g. of the crude product suspended in 75 cc. of  $AcOH$  was treated with a few drops of concd.  $H_2SO_4$ , and after it had dissolved, with vigorous evolution of nitrous gases, the soln. was vigorously stirred with much water until the excess of  $Ac_2O$  had been destroyed, and the yellow cry. product was thoroughly washed with water, dried, and crystd. from MeOH, after treatment with charcoal, giving 20 g. *1-(3-methoxy-6-nitrophenyl)-2-nitropropyl acetate*, prisms from MeOH, m. 135-4°; 20 g. of this was reduced electrolytically (U.A. 37, 0050) (catholyte, 75 cc. glacial AcOH + 150 cc. alc. + 85 cc. alc.  $H_2SO_4$  (100:6 by vol.); anolyte, 20%  $H_2SO_4$ ; Hg cathode; perborate Pb plate anode; cathodic c.d., 0.07 amp./sq. cm.; temp., 25-30°; current used, 2 times the calc'd.), then treated with a concd. aq. soln. of 40 g. crystall.  $NaOAc$ , filtered from the  $NaSO_4$ ,

30 g. in 300 cc. of 80% alc. hydrogenated with 0.3 g. Pt oxide took up 2 mols. H in 2 hrs., and evapn. *in vacuo* gave a yellowish oil yielding from acetone-ether 18.5 g. of the *1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline* of XVI, prisms from aq. MeOH, m. 176-9°; 18 g. of this in 40 cc. water with 35 cc. of 20% KOH gave an oil which was shaken out portionwise with benzene; the benzene ext. dried with  $Na_2SO_4$ , heated 0.5 hr. on the water bath with 15 cc.  $Me_2CO$ , cooled, and decanted from the oily ppt., which was repeatedly washed with ether and treated with a little acetone, whereupon it crystd., giving 6 g. (+5 g. more from the mother liquors after addn. of ether) of *1,2,3-trimethyl-8,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-Me\_2CO*, X, m. 220° (from aq. MeOH- $Me_2CO$ ). When 6 g. X was heated on the water bath with 50% KOH and the oil which sep'd. on cooling was taken up in ether, there was obtained 3.6 g. of the open-chain base (XI or XII) as a thick colorless oil which eagerly absorbed H in  $CHCl_3$  *per se*,  $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O_2$ , yellow needles from water, m. 145°; *HCl* salt, needles from alc.-ether, m. 103-0° (decompn.). The base (3.4 g.) in 13 cc. anhyd. benzene, heated 0.5 hr. on the water bath with 5 cc.  $Me_2CO$  and, after cooling, treated with 150 cc. aq. ether, yielded 4.6 g. of the compd. XIII or XIV, hygroscopic needles from MeOH- $Et_2O$ , m. 110°; m. 110-20°, after drying in *vacuo* over  $P_2O_5$ . *1,3-Dimethyl-6,7-dihydroxyisoquinoline*, pale greenish yellow, evapd. *in vacuo*, treated with excess of concd.  $Na_2CO_3$  soln., and the solid product washed with water, dried, and crystd. from MeOH- $AcOBt$ , giving 14 g. *1-(3-methoxy-4-ethoxyphenyl)-2-acetamido-1-propanol* (III), needles, m. 108-0°; 2 g. of this in 25 cc. toluene stable to  $POCl_3$  (C.I. 32, 3400), gently boiled ~ 1 min. with 2 cc.  $POCl_3$ , yielded on cooling 1.3 g. of the *HCl* salt, needles from alc.- $AcOBt$ , m. 200°, of VII. C. A. R.

## ASA-1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED		SERIALIZED		INDEXED		FILED	
SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	SERIALIZED	INDEXED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	SERIALIZED
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991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS  
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX  
3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS

10

*CIA*

Determination of the constitution of some synthetic isoquinolines. Isoquinoline ring closure. II. G. Bruckner, Jr., Jozsef Kovacs, and Jozanna Nagy (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Ber.* 77B, 710-14 (1944); cf. *C.A.* 40, 6000. —In Part I it was shown that the intramol condensation of 1-(3,4-dialkoxyl)-2-acetum-1-propanols (I, R, R' = Me, Et, or PhCH<sub>3</sub>; R' = Me) always gives 6,7-dialkoxy-1,3-dimethylisoquinolines (II), regardless of the nature of R and R'. It has been found that this is also true of 1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-phenylacet-amido)-1-propanol, thus confirming the structure (II, R + R' = CH<sub>3</sub>O, R' = PhCH<sub>3</sub>) previously assigned (*C.A.* 30, 3000\*) to the condensation product (III). The structure of III was established by oxidative degradation to hydrostatic acid (IV) of the N-free product (V) obtained by exhaustive methylation of III. III, Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (45 g. from 39 g. III in 300 cc. benzene heated 1 hr. on the water bath with 21 g. Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), m. 187-9° from alc.-ether; 60 g. in 600 cc. 50% alc. with 0.5 g. Pt oxide absorbed 2 moles. II in 10 hrs., giving 45.3 g. of the 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro compd., needles from alc.-ether, m. 142° (decompn.); 40 g. of this in 70 cc. warm water, converted with 165 cc. of 10% KOH into the free quaternary base, shaken out with 300 cc. benzene, dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and heated 0.5 hr. on the water bath with 40 cc. Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, gave 40.1 g. 2,3-dimethyl-1-benzyl-6,7-methylenedioxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, prisms from abs. alc.-ether, m. 170-80°; 20 µg. of this, converted into the free quaternary base (VI) by treatment with 120 cc. cold satd. KOH, then refluxed 4 hrs., extd. with ether, evapd. to dryness, and distd., yielded 2-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-6,7-methylenedioxystilbene (VII), yellowish viscous oil, b. 230-45° (acid sulfate, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S, needles, m. 169° (decompn.)), 0.1 g. of which in water immediately decolorized 3 drops of 0.1 N KMnO<sub>4</sub>, giving a distinct odor of BzII; 8 g. of the crude undistd. VII in 50 cc. benzene, allowed to stand 1 hr. with 10 cc. Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, then treated with 100 cc. acetone and 50 cc. anhyd. ether (incipient turbidity), and allowed to stand 3 days, gave 9.1 g. of VII, Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, m. 202-3°, 8 g. of which, boiled in 150 cc. of 50% KOH until the vigorous evolution of NMe<sub>2</sub> subsided (15 min.), yielded 4.5 g. crude (3.3 g. recrystd.) 2-propenyl-4,5-methylenedioxy-stilbene (?) (V), prisms with violet fluorescence from ligroin, m. 135-7°. III, Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is also degraded by KMnO<sub>4</sub> to IV, along with BzII. Rupture of the ring of the quaternary cyclic base (VI) probably occurs between C atoms 1 and the N, since very small amounts of KMnO<sub>4</sub> split off BzII from the opened base (VII) even in the cold. Only

AB-15A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM STANDARDS		140-160 M.P. OR 60°		TO THE STANDARDS	
		S	D	M	N
SERIAL NO.	1	2	3	4	5
1	D	W	D	D	W
2	W	D	D	W	M
3	D	W	D	W	M
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26	W	D	D	W	M
27	D	W	D	W	M
28	W	D	D	W	M
29	D	W	D	W	M
30	W	D	D	W	M
31	D	W	D	W	M
32	W	D	D	W	M
33	D	W	D	W	M
34	W	D	D	W	M
35	D	W	D	W	M
36	W	D	D	W	M
37	D	W	D	W	M
38	W	D	D	W	M
39	D	W	D	W	M
40	W	D	D	W	M
41	D	W	D	W	M
42	W	D	D	W	M
43	D	W	D	W	M
44	W	D	D	W	M
45	D	W	D	W	M
46	W	D	D	W	M
47	D	W	D	W	M
48	W	D	D	W	M
49	D	W	D	W	M
50	W	D	D	W	M
51	D	W	D	W	M
52	W	D	D	W	M
53	D	W	D	W	M
54	W	D	D	W	M
55	D	W	D	W	M
56	W	D	D	W	M
57	D	W	D	W	M
58	W	D	D	W	M
59	D	W	D	W	M
60	W	D	D	W	M
61	D	W	D	W	M
62	W	D	D	W	M
63	D	W	D	W	M
64	W	D	D	W	M
65	D	W	D	W	M
66	W	D	D	W	M
67	D	W	D	W	M
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74	W	D	D	W	M
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93	D	W	D	W	M
94	W	D	D	W	M
95	D	W	D	W	M
96	W	D	D	W	M
97	D	W	D	W	M
98	W	D	D	W	M
99	D	W	D	W	M
100	W	D	D	W	M

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the structure of V remains in doubt; it absorbs only 2 atoms of Br in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  in the cold and hence there is a possibility that the side chains have formed a ring.

C. A. R.

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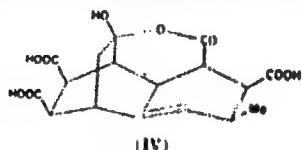
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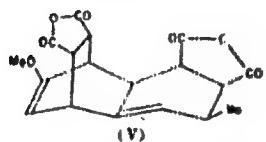
The possibility of the existence of aliphatic nitroso compounds. J. Kovács, *Acta Univ. Szeged. Chem. et Phys.*, II, 21-30 (1948).—To 10 g. ArCH(OAc)CH<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>Me (I) (Ar = *p*-MeOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) (Bruckner and Krámkli, *C.A.*, 30, 5990) in 100 ml. EtOH and 50 ml. glacial AcOH was added 15 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (d. 1.42) and the I reduced electrolytically at a c.d. of 0.07 amp./sq. cm.; the filtered catholyte yielded 2 g. *J*-(*p*-methoxyphenyl)-2-nitropropyl acetate (II), m. 145-7°, also obtained by oxidation of ArCH(OAc)CH<sub>2</sub>NHOHMe·HCl (III) with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Similar electrolytic reduction of I (Ar = 3,4-CH<sub>2</sub><sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>) gave the corresponding II, m. 169-71° (decompn.), also obtained from the 3,4-CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> analog of III. The 3,4-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub> analog of III gives the corresponding II, m. 151-2° (decompn.). *J*-(3,4-Diethoxyphenyl) analog of II, from I (Ar = 3,4-(EtO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>), m. 140-2° (decompn.). 13 references  
István Finlay

CA

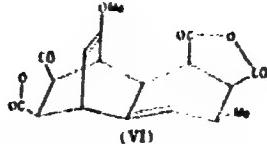
Addition of maleic anhydride to anethole. J. V. Brückner and J. Kováček (Univ. Žilina, Hung.). *J. Org. Chem.*, 13, 641-61 (1948).—Reptl. details of a preliminary report (*C.A.*, 43, 29000) are given. Maleic anhydride (I) (36.0 g.), 300 g. anethole (II), and 8 g. PhNMe<sub>2</sub> stirred 4 hrs. in a bath at 80°, and the crystals filtered from the cooled mixt., washed until colorless with EtOAc, and vacuum-dried at 100°, gave 310 g. (44.8%) colorless homogeneous condensation product (III), m. 241° (decompn. began at 230°), after crystg. from EtOAc and vacuum-drying 10 hrs. at 100°. Concg. the filtrate from the reaction mixt., steam-distg. the viscous residue (383 g.) to yield 17 g. II; concg. the remaining 4 g. soln. to 300 ml., cooling, acidifying, washing the crystals with 200 ml. cold H<sub>2</sub>O, and drying as before afforded 132 g. (16.8%) IV (total yield of condensation products, 61%). Assuming *endo*-*cis* addn. to *trans*-II, 4 stereoisomers, i.e. 2 racemic pairs (V and VI being arbitrarily chosen members of each),



(IV)



(V)



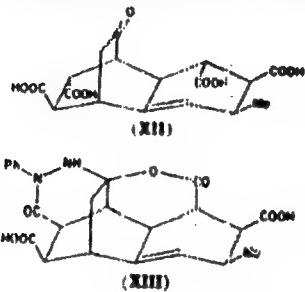
(VI)

are possible. The following evidence indicates III has the structure VI, but the presence and location of the double bond not in the enol ether group was not established. VI (4 g.) on vacuum distn. gave 3.3 g. oily distillate from which I, m.p. (after recryst., from EtOAc and then Et<sub>2</sub>O) and mixed m.p. 54-5°, crystall., and then II, m. and mixed m.p. 21-2°, distd. with steam. VI (1 g.) and 0.38 g. II, heated 0.25 hr. at 230-5° until H<sub>2</sub>S evolution ceased, the residue exdt. with hot EtOAc, and the clarified (charcoal) soln. concd. to 3 ml. and cooled, gave, after 2 recryst., from EtOAc, *1-methyl-7-methoxy-1,3-dioxabicyclo[4.2.1]octane-2,5-dione*, yellow needles (greenish fluorescence in soln.), m. 214-17°, identical with that prepd. earlier (I., *C.A.*, 38, 12289). The sparingly sol. (1:100 in hot H<sub>2</sub>O), crude, colorless, air-dried VII (0 g.), prepd. by shaking 0.9 g. powd. VI 5 min. with 10 ml. 5 N NaOH, acidifying the cooled mixt. with 2 N HCl, and washing the crystals with 80 ml. ice-cold H<sub>2</sub>O, changed mostly to the readily sol. IV on crystn. from H<sub>2</sub>O, only 1/10 sepg. again as a tribhydrate (3 CO<sub>2</sub>H, 1 lactone, and 1 OMe group), which on vacuum-drying at 100° formed anhyd. VII, m. 270-3° (decompn.). VII reverted to VI, m.p. (from EtOAc) and mixed m.p. 241° (decompn.), on boiling with 4 parts Ac<sub>2</sub>O and dilg. the cooled soln. with Et<sub>2</sub>O. VI (0.9 g.), boiled 10 min. in 20 ml. 5 N NaOH, the mixt. acidified with 10 ml. 10 N HCl, clarified (charcoal), and cooled, gave a mixt. (6 g.) of VII and IV from which 20 ml. boiling H<sub>2</sub>O exdt. the more sol. (1:1.8) IV, leaving 1 g. VII; cooling produced 2.8 g. colorless prisms of the tetrahydrate, which dried as above to anhyd. IV.

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200-12

from Ac<sub>2</sub>O even after long boiling. With H<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>·HCl **XII** gave a regular ester (4 CO<sub>2</sub>H groups), m. 224-5°. The di(phenylamide) (no OMe group), m. 280-5° (decomp.), colorless prisms from A:OH or Ph(NH)<sub>2</sub>, corresponding to **VIII** was prepd. either by slow heating 3.6 g. **VI** with 8 ml. freshly-distd. aniline and quenching the crystals with 1 cc. HgOAc, or from **VIII** (prepk. from **IV**) and aniline, **IV** (3.7 g.) and 0.5 g. Ph(NH)<sub>2</sub>·HCl, boiled 8 min. In 12 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, afforded colorless needles of the dihydrophthalimide deriv. (**XIII**), m. 180° after crystg. from H<sub>2</sub>O and



vacuum-drying at 100°, which could not be titrated sharply as a dilute acid but, on treating 0.1 g. in 25 ml. dry MeOH with CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> in N<sub>2</sub>(g), gave the di-Me ester, colorless needles from xylene, m. 205-300° (decomp.). An eq. soln. of 2 g. **IV** and 2 g. H<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> in 8 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, heated (steam bath) 1 hr., gave, on air-drying the recrystd. (from H<sub>2</sub>O) product, tetrahydrate which, on vacuum-drying 10 hr. at 100° or recrystg. from MeOH, formed an anhyd. dibasic acid (**XIV**), m. 210-11° (decomp.), having the empirical formula, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>, of a regular anhydride. With boiling Ac<sub>2</sub>O **XIV** gave neutral colorless prisms, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>, m. 270-2° (decomp.), probably the decapenta-oxime of **VIII**. The melt from **XIV**, treated with Me<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O, gave a colorless dibasic acid, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, m. 274-5° (decomp.). With CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> and Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, **XIV** gave colorless products, m. 200-8° and 105°, resp., both of which contained more N than calcd. for a regular ester. Ultraviolet spectra are given for **IV**, **VII**, and **XII** in aq. soln. and for **XI** and the tetra-Me ester of **XII** in CHCl<sub>3</sub> soln. **XI**, **XII**, and the tetra-Me ester of **XII** show ketone bands that are absent in **IV** and **VII**.

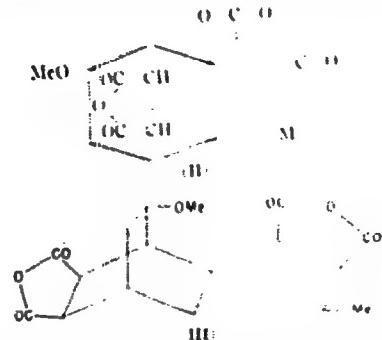
1. Moyer Hunzberger

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**Application of the diene synthesis to aromatic systems.**  
 V. Brückner and József Kónya, *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 4, 438 (1949). The discovery and development of the diene synthesis is summarized, then the possibility of application to aromatic ring systems emphasized. Rpts. confirmed that styrene derivs. also behave in principle as conjugated dienes. One olefinic double bond of a conjugated diene is replaceable by a double bond of a mononuclear aromatic system. The transformation of anethole with maleic anhydride was studied. Besides the heteropolymeric product obtained by Hudson and Robinson (C.A. 36, 6312), a well-crystd. substance (I) could be sepd., the mol. ratio anethole:maleic anhydride was 1:2; in this addn. product, for which was suggested the formula (II). During further investigations proved that II is quite right and that I has the configuration shown in III:

formula (III). By the original method the yield of I was only 8%; the addn. of PhNMe inhibited the heteropoly-



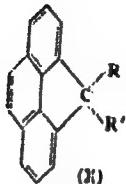
metric transformation so effectively that the yield of I was increased to 62% and I could easily be sepd. in pure form, m. 242°. Argueats are listed against the possibility of the structural formula proposed by Lora Tamayo and co-workers (C.A. 43, 2070). The initial mechanism of the diene synthetic transformation of styrene derivs. is briefly discussed. István Finlay

C-A

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Addition of maleic anhydride to anethole: II. V. Bruckner and J. Kovacs (Univ. Szeged, Hung.), *J. Org. Chem.*, 14, 16-20 (1949); cf. *C.A.*, 44, 1024c.—(Although I related catalytic hydrogenation (Pt or Pd) at atm. pressure, the existence of the double bond not in the enol ether group of II and III (prep'd. from I) was demonstrated by bromination and oxidation with  $HgCl_2$ . This completed the proof of structure for I, II (3.04 g.) in 200 ml. 2% KOH, added to 0.3 g. Br in 60 ml. 10% KOH, the soln., filtered after 2 days, treated with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>, acidified (pH 1-2) with 2 N HCl, and evapd. in vacuo to dryness; the combined solns. from boiling the residue twice with dry MeOH evapd. (reduced pressure), and the oily residue crystd.; several times (once with charcoal) from H<sub>2</sub>O, gave 1.6 g. puriss. oil of mono-Br deriv. of II, colorless needles, m. 180°, 0.4 g. of which in dry MeOH with CH<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub> gave the 4-Br deriv. (IV) of III, colorless needles, m. 217-8° (after recryst. from MeOH and the BROAc). Adding 26 ml. of 7% soln. of Br in dry MeOH to 4 g. II in 15 ml. dry MeOH, evapd. after the Br color disappeared (several min.), triturating the yellowish oil with 12 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, boiling the resulting oily crystals a few min. with 100 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, and concn. the filtered soln. to 30 ml. also gave 1.1 g. and concn. the filtered soln. to 30 ml. also gave 1.1 g.

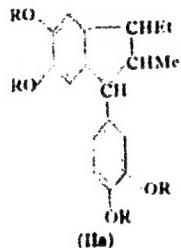
gives 1-(2-cyanoethyl)-2,2,6-trimethyl-1,2-dihydrofluoranthene, viscous oil, b.p. 185-94°, which is saponif. to the corresponding propionic acid (VIII), m. 144-5°. Treatment of III g. acid chloride of VIII in CS<sub>2</sub> with 50 g. SnCl<sub>4</sub> gives 1,1'-[2,2,6-trimethyl-6'-hepta-1,3,1',3',3',6'-hexahydro-5,5'-bisphosphyl]piran, b.p. 188-91°, crystals from CHCl<sub>3</sub>-ligroin, m. 130-8°. Dropwise addn. of 345 g. SnCl<sub>4</sub> to 300 g. 5,5'-(9-fluorenylidene)dipropionyl chloride at 0°, stirring the mixt. 4 hrs., and refluxing it 16 hrs., give 1,1'-[4,4'-dibromo-1,2,3,6,1',3',3',6'-octahydro-5,5'-bisphosphyl]piran (IX), b.p. 180-5° (mol. still), crystals from CHCl<sub>3</sub>-ligroin, m. 207-8° (dioxime, m. 224-5°). The acid portion from this expt. (20.8 g.) was refluxed with 2% EtOH-HCl, giving Et 4-keto-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-1-fluoranonepropionate, b.p. 189-93°, which, saponif., gives the free acid, m. 183-5° (oxime, m. 210-12°). Reduction of 13.7 g. IX in 200 cc. AcOH at 20° in the presence of PtO<sub>2</sub> 10 hrs. gives 1,1'-[4,4'-dihydrony-1,2,3,6,1',3',3',4'-octahydro-5,5'-bisphosphyl]piran, m. 200-1° (di-Ac deriv., prep'd. with Ac<sub>2</sub>O-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N 12 hrs. at 20°, m. 150-3°, subliming at 160° in a high vacuum). 4,5-Methylene-phenanthrene (X, R = R' = H) (47.5 g.) with 30 g. CH<sub>3</sub>:CHCN gives the dinitrile (X, R = R' = CH<sub>3</sub>:CHCN) which, saponif., gives the dicarboxylic acid (X, R = R' = CH<sub>3</sub>:CH<sub>2</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub>H); the latter, with SOCl<sub>2</sub> (X, R = R' = CH<sub>3</sub>:CH<sub>2</sub>:COCl), gives the acid chloride (XI) (X, R = R' = CH<sub>3</sub>:CH<sub>2</sub>:COCl).



Dropwise addn. of 75 g. NaCl to 47 g. XII in 200 cc. CS<sub>2</sub> and stirring the mixt. 72 hrs. at 20° give 1,1'-(4,4'-di-keto-7,7'-methylene-1,1,2,2-tetrahydro-1,2-dihydro-4'-octahydro-8,8'-bisphthalyl)-pirane, b.p. 200°, crystals from AcOH-ligroin, m. 182-3°. Redistilling a mixt. (prep'd. in the order given) of 12 g. amalgamated Zn filings, 7.5 cc. H<sub>2</sub>O, 17.5 cc. concd. HCl, 10 cc. PhMe, 2 drops AcOH, and 1 g. IX (or II) 24 hrs. with 3 addns. of 8 cc. concd. HCl after each 6 hrs. gives 1,1'-(1,2,2,4,4',4',4'-octahydro-8,8'-bisphthalyl)-pirane (XIII), colorless oil with bluish fluorescence, b.p. 130°, b.p.-160°. Attempts to dehydrogenate XIII by heating 1 g. with 1 g. Pd-charcoal in 80 cc. abs. Me<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O 8 hrs. at 240-300° or 3.4 g. with 0.9 g. pond. S 3 hrs. at 210-212° in a slight vacuum failed. Attempts to dehydrogenate IX with chloranil or by heating 2.75 g. with 1.0 g. Sc 12 hrs. at 280-300° also failed (cf. v. Braun and Rath, C.A. 22, 2748).

F. E. Brauns

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 ✓ The reaction of propenylphenol ether dibromides with sodium iodide. J. Kovacs (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *J. Org. Chem.*, 15, 1618 (1950). -- The reaction of 3,4-(RO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CHBrCHMe (I) with NaI is studied. Keeping 3.4 g. I (R = Me) in 15 cc. Me<sub>2</sub>CO with 3 g. NaI in 30 cc. Me<sub>2</sub>CO 24 hrs. at room temp., decolorizing the mixt. with NaHSO<sub>4</sub>, dilut. it with H<sub>2</sub>O, and evtg. with ether give 0.4 g. diisoeugenol di-Me ether (II) (IIa, R = Me), needles, m. 99-100°. Treating 3 g. 3,4-



(EtO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CH:CHMe (III) in 20 cc. CHCl<sub>3</sub> with 6.2 g. Br at 0° gives I (R = RO) (IV), plates, m. 110°. IV and NaI give 3,4-(PhCH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CHBrCHMe (V) (IIa, R = RO), m. 101°. Satg. a soln. of 1 g. III in 5 cc. ether with HCl and keeping the mixt. overnight gives V. Keeping V in abs. ether with an excess of Br overnight gives a mono-Br deriv., C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>Br, long needles, m. 114°. Treating 4.5 g. I (R = PhCH<sub>2</sub>) (VI) 2 days with NaI in Me<sub>2</sub>CO gives 0.5 g. IIa (R = PhCH<sub>2</sub>) (VII), needles, m. 114-116°. In some cases 3,4-(PhCH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CH:CHMe, needles, m. 70-1°, is obtained; with Br it gives VI, m. 120°. Hydrogenation of 0.08 g. VII in 30 cc. EtOH with Pd-charcoal 15 min. gives 1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-methyl-3-ethyl-5,6-dihydroxyindan (IIa, R = II), needles, m. 100°. Bromination of VII gives a mono-Br deriv., C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>Br, m. 111°. Refluxing 3 hrs. 4.5 g. 3,4-HO(Br)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CH:CHMe in 25 cc. EtOH contg. 0.01 g. Na with 3.3 cc. PhCH<sub>2</sub>Cl gives 3 g. 3,4-Pt<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O(Br)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CH:CHMe (VIII), long flat needles, m. 75°, dibromide (IX), m. 114°. Treating IX with NaI gives VIII, m. 75°. Treating 3,4-MeO(Pt<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CHBrCHMe (X) with NaI gives isoeugenol benzyl ether, m. 58°, which with Br again gives X, m. 122°. 4-MeOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CHBrCHMe and NaI give anethole, m. 21°.

P. E. Brauns

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The structure of the anethole-maleic anhydride bis-adduct. György Bruckner, József Kukla, and Péter Huhn (Univ., Szeged, Hung.). *Magyar Kem. Folyóirat* **56**, 73-4 (1950).—Further studies were made to support the structure previously proposed (*C.A.* **43**, 2060) for the bis-adduct (**I**) of anethole and maleic anhydride as opposed to the structure of Lora-Tamayo (*C.A.* **43**, 2070c). When **I** was boiled with **II** and glacial AcOH and the products were methylated, various compds., including di-Me fumarate and cis-3-methyl-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,2-naphthalene-dicarboxylate and (**III**) were identified in the mixt. obtained. The formation of both compds. is easily explained by the proposed structural formula but not by that of *L-T*. Further support is offered by the fact that the anhydride of **II** did not react with maleic acid anhydride at 81° (the temp. at which **I** is formed) but only at 180° and gave a product, m. 200°, against 243° for the original **I**. István Finlay

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The reaction of the dibromides of styrene and styrene derivatives with sodium iodide. János Kovács (Univ. Budapest), Magyar Kém. Folyóirat '84, 300-315(M); cf. C.A. 94, 44664. The general procedure for treating dibromides with NaI was as follows: The dibromide and NaI in abs. Me<sub>2</sub>O were kept at room temp. 1-2 days; the soln. dilut. with water, and the iodine absorbed by ag. NaHSO<sub>3</sub> or Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Dimeric isoeugenol Me ether [1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-3-ethyl-5,6-dimethoxy-*o*-ol, m. 99-100°], was obtained in 0.4 g., yield, by treating 0.1 g. (0.4 (MeO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CHBrMe) in 15 ml. abs. Me<sub>2</sub>O with 0.5 g. NaI in 50 ml. abs. Me<sub>2</sub>O, keeping 24 hr., at room temp., absorbing the free iodine, taking up the oily product in ether, washing with water, drying, and recryst. from MeOH. 1-(2,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-1,2-dibromo-*o*-propane, m. 110°, was obtained in 10 g. yield by adding 0.2 g. Br k., 10 ml. dry CHCl<sub>3</sub> to 8 g. 3,4-EtO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHMe (I) in 30 ml. dry CHCl<sub>3</sub> at -8°, filtering, and recryst. from HgO; Dimeric I Et ether [1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-3-

ethyl-5,6-dimethoxyindan] (II), m. 90° (from EtOH), was similarly obtained in 0.3 g. yield (51.3%). II was also prep'd. by nitr. with HCl of 1 g. I in 5 ml. ether, removal of the solvent by vacuum distn., and recryst. from MeOH. The Br deriv., m. 114°, mol. wt. 471.5, of I was obtained by keeping an Et<sub>2</sub>O soln. of II with excess Br overnight. Dimeric 3,4-(Ph<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>:CH<sub>2</sub>CHMe [1-(3,4-dibenzoyloxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-3-ethyl-5,6-dibenzoyloxyindan], m. 114-115° (from EtOH), mono-Br deriv., m. 141°, and diasarone [1-(2,4,6-trimethoxy)-2-methyl-3-ethyl-4,6,7-trimethoxyindan], m. 108-0° (from MeOH), were also prep'd. 3-Benzoyloxy-4-bromo-1-propenylbenzene, m. 75°, was obtained in 5.0 g. yield by adding to 0.6 g. Na in 25 ml. abs. BuOH 4.5 g. 3,4-EtO<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHMe and 3.0 ml. PhCH<sub>2</sub>Cl, reacting 3 hrs., and recryst. from EtOH. 1-(3-Benzoyloxy-4-ethoxyphenyl)-1,2-dibromopropane, m. 114° (from ligroin), isoeugenol benzyl ether, m. 88°, and anethole, m. 51°, were also prep'd. It was thus shown that the dibromides of 3,4-dibenzoyloxy-, 3,4-diehtoxy-, 2,4,6-trimethoxy-, and 3,4-dimethoxy-*x*-propenylbenzenes formed dimeric compds. as well as the Br-free monomeric compds. The dibromides of styrene, stilbene, cinnamyl alc., PhCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OMe, anethole, isovalrole, isoeugenol benzyl ether, and cinnamic acid, however, yielded only Br-free monomeric compds.

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Investigation on the isolation, identification and chemical determination of an organism-formed and hitherto unknown antihistaminic substance.  
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